## CHINESE WARFARE:

So far as those who administer the government of the United States have had a hand in it, the present war has been conducted very much like that waged by the Chinese against the English in 1842. It was the habit of the Chinese officials, from the Emperor down to the Governors of the various cities beleagured by the English, to issue proclamations from time to time, ning the "outside barbarians" of the terrible punishment that was sure to follow a persistence in their course, and calling upon all loyal Celestials to rise and exterminate the intruders .-These proclamations were either thrown over the walls of the cities invested, or scattered in the neighborhood of the English camps, and, like Lincoln's last literary celebrity, they were intended to be read by "whom it may con-

It is evident that Long Abe has borrowed his war wisdom from Kien-Long. He has issued as many proclamations as the Chinese Emperor and Governors all put together, and he has been about as

successful as they were. There is another respect in which the Administration's method of warfare resembles that of the Chinese. It was a standing order to the soldiers of the Celestial Empire, that whenever they were threatened with an attack, they should beat their gongs with great fury, make frightful faces, turn somersets, and twist their bodies into the most unusual shapes, so as to terrify the enemy. If our soldiers have not adopted this method of fighting the rebels, it is not from want of example from the authorities at Washington. STANTON stands on his head and beats the ceiling of the War Department with his heels with terrible energy, whenever our capital is threatened by the outside barbarians from Dixie. The grand army of shoddy contractors who garrison the hotels of the Federal city loyally follow suit, and put their precious bodies through the most violent contortions, taking good care the while not to get anything uncomfortable put through their bodies HALLECK blows his ramshorns, and OLD ABE rides out as far towards the front as a prudent regard for his life will permit, where, with a very slight ex ertion of his facial muscles, he present an uglier phiz to the "Johnny Rebs" than the most ill-looking Chinaman in the Celestial Empire ever exhibited to "Johnny Bull."

There is still another point of resemb lance. It mattered not how soundly the English thrashed the Chinese, the officials of the latter always gave it out that they had been grandly victorious and assured their countrymen that jus one more encounter was required to exterminate the barbarians. How habit ually has the Administration aroused the drooping spirits of the North witl accounts of "brilliant victories" that were in the end found to have been disastrous defeats !

ward.

CASTER.

ing to our readers that the noble patriot,

statesman and martyr, Hon. CLEMENT

J., VALLANDIGHAM, will address the

annual meeting to be held in this city

on the 17th of September next, the 77th

anniversary of the adoption of the Con-

stitution of the United States. A few

paper addressed a letter to Mr. Val

LANDIGHAM, congratulating him on his

escape from the adjous and unjust tv-

ranny to which he had been subjected.

and renewing the invitation extended

some fifteen months before to address

the Democracy of this county. His re-

of Mr. V. by our people will, we ven-

ture to predict, be worthy of his exalted

With kind regards to all friends,

Fam, very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, A. Sanderson, Esq.

WINNING HIS SPURS.

ure in Kansas a year or two ago, and :

at a later period, and the worst failure

act that will commend him to the favor

of the idiotic old ape who now "cuts

capiers" in a station once adorned by

Whenever a General of the HUNTER

the kingly dignity of WASHINGTON.

BURNSIDE and Rosecrans breed-

-hallow-headed, black-hearted Aboli-

tion knave-fails in an encounter with

the enemy and finds himself in danger

of losing his command, he at once pro-

eeds to propitiate the favor of the

Washington authorities by arresting

ome prominent Democrat and trans-

porting him beyond the Federal lines

War Department and the White House

and it will doubtless save HUNTER from

the disgraceful dismissal he so richly

A GREAT CHANGE TAKING PLACE.

The man who does not see that

creat reaction is going on in the mind

of the people against the present Ad-

ministration is either blinded by parti-

sanism or is an indifferent observer of

what is going on about him. The peo-

ple are sick and tired of the jokes of

Abraham Lincoln, and demand states

The follies and extravagance of his

Administration are such as to disgust

many honest men of his own pariy,

who will either vote for Fremont, or

oin the old Democratic party, who

want a man at the head of the Nation

who will administer the laws impar-

tially, will protect the rights of citizens,

enforce the Monroe doctrine, and seek

speedy peace, upon an honorable

basis. That there will be a change

this fall, in the National Administra

tion seems now to be a fixed fact. It is

right, too, for it is unsafe to trust such

man as Lincoln, with hundreds of

millions of patronage, with the admin-

istration of the Government for four

years longer. If he is re-elected no

nan born can foretell the fate of our

EVERY MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE.

The following is Lord Chatham's brillian

llustration of the celebrated maxim of Eng-

lish law, that "every man's house is his

"The poorest man may, in his cottage by

We have no such eastles in this "land o

the free," under the best Government the

world has ever witnessed." Any man, claim

ing to act under military orders, may enter

a man's house, seize his papers, steal hi

goods, and escort the owner to Fort Lafay

ette, and the man that dare to say wrong

worthy the choice blessings of free govern-

White men have no rights that our Abolition

A full account of the destruction

of Chambersburg by the Confederate

invaders will be found in another col-

umn. We regret to inform our readers

the Intelligencer, is a sufferer to a large

ment it is the proud lot of Americans to enjoy

Administration is bound to respect.

has been done is a branded Copperhead un

may be frail; its roof may shake; the wi

the rain may enter—but the King of Engla

distracted country.

eastle :

amount.

manship.

This "strategy" always wins at the

DAYTON, Ohio, July 18, 1864.

name and fame:

The negroes of Baltimore, we 'see i stated, are about to present OLD ABE with a splendidly bound conv of the Bible, in token of the services he has rendered to their race. In view of the compliment he has paid the Mongolian by adopting their mode of warfare, w submit that the Celestials who have set tled in California ought also to make him a present of a pair of chop-sticks.

## THE \$300 EXEMPTION.

The Express is worried beyond mea ure at the notice we took in our last is sue of the Conscription Liaw, and espe cially to the remarks we made relative to the exemption of certain religiou sects on the payment of \$300. On this subject our neighbor prates very learnedly about the Constitutional rights o those people, just as though that instru ment had any binding effect on the con sciences of Thaddets Stevens and the other Abolition leaders who had the act passed with the proviso of exemp These Abolition members of Cor gress, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN at their head, all took a solemn oath to suppor the Constitution when they entered upon the discharge of their official du ties, and yet it is a notorious fact, pa tent to the whole county, that they have violated that sacred bond of our father times and ways almost without number. They to talk about the Constitu tional rights of the Mennonites, etc. when they have no hesitation in steal ing negroes from Union and "Seceshi alike in the Border Slave States, and thus trampling under their unhallower feet one of the plainest provisions of th organic law! If certain religious sects are exempted by the Constitution from bearing arms and assisting in the defence of the country, the slaveholder of Maryland and the other Border State who have never seceded from the Union are equally entitled, or should be, to the protection of their property under the same Constitution. If it be effect tual in protecting one class of people, i ought to be equally so in regard to other classes. But the secret of Mr. STEVENS favoritism is, because these religionists nearly all vote the Abolition ticket, and that is why he wants to keep them at home. As to their patriotism, the less the Express says about that the better. They vote for the war candidates, it is true, and thus express themselves in favor of continued war and bloodshed but when it comes to shouldering the musket and taking a hand in it themselves, then their boasted patriotism all vanishes into thin air, and they prefer that the fighting shall be done by the poor laboring man and mechanic. Out upon such patriotism! If they believe the war is just and right, then they should be willing to fight in it. If they believe it is wrong, then why do they vote for the candidates pledged to its continuance? By so doing they only expose their inconsistency, and give rise to the suspicion that their so-called conscientious scruples are more the result of cowardice than anything else.-Our neighbor can make a note of this

## if he chooses. HARD ON THE GOVERNOR.

A Harrisburg telegram to the associated press, dated July 29th, stated that a body of rebels had "crossed the Potomac at Hancock and were heading towards the Bedford Springs, a celebrated watering place much frequented by secession sympathisers, where Gor. Curtin then was,"

This slap at our loyal Governor by one of the numerous slanderers who furnish despatches to the press, is no doubt on a par with a great deal of the trash we see printed under the head of "news." Generally some prominent Democrat is howled at by these  $L_{INCOLN}$ hounds, and it is rather surprising that the telegraph "barker" at Harrisburg should have indulged in so gross an insinuation against the loyalty of the foremost man in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania.

To-day (Thursday) will be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, by request of the President.

HON. JOHN CESSNA BEFORE THE ALUMNI.

A PENSION FOR LINCOLN.

If the Confederate government does There are occasions when a sense of not settle a handsome pension on old ecency would preclude a distempered ABE LINCOLN when he retires from the harangue on partisan politics, when no nominal service of the people of the man with proper self-respect or true United States, it will be guilty of the gentlemanly feeling would attempt basest ingratitude that ever blackened anything of the kind. Such was the the character of any government in the late meeting of the Alumni of world. As Commissary General of Sub-Franklin and Marshall College. It is istence for the Rebel Army, he has customary to invite some one of the endered the Confederate government number to deliver an address at each more substantial service than any other annual meeting, and usage and proman on the face of the earth. Whenpriety have alike rendered it almost imever the Rebel army has found its superative upon the orator of the evening plies running low, it has been enabled o select some literary topic. A depar to obtain a complete outfit of provisions, ture from the rule, for the purpose of arms, ammunition and clothing, by introducing a political subject, might calling at some one of the numerous be excusable, if some man of enlarged depots established for its convenience views should undertake to treat of the by order of "A. LINCOLN." Through great questions of the day in a states-Gen. Pope, he handed over eight or ten nanlike manner, with proper calmness million dollars' worth of supplies of all and a decent regard for the opinions of sorts to Lee at Bull Run. When these his fellows. He who would descend were exhausted, he handed over five or into the purlieus of partisan politics, six millions more through MILROY at and deliver a mere distempered political Winchester, and he has recently, with harangue at such a time shows a want the aid of HUNTER and several other of self-respect which is surprising, and Abolition officers who are serving the a disregard for the proprieties of the oc-Rebels under cover of the federal unicasion which is shameful. form and flag, supplied the Confederate

The oration of Mr. CESSNA (we suparmy with many more million dollars' pose he would insist upon its being digworth of military stores at various nified by that title) was, however, in no points in the valley of Virginia. respect such an effort as would excuse The Northern people have long his departure from the proprieties of the been looking for the rebellion to occasion. He started out with a long break down from exhaustion of the array of testimony to prove what no resources of the South. But what man denies, that secession is unjustificason have we to expect the South able, and was not the proper remedy to become exhausted, when supfor the South. It needed no labored olies for her army are constantly fureffort and no long reading of extracts to nished from the North? If ever there prove that to a Northern audience. Men was any good reason to hope that the f all parties are ready to assent to the rebellion would break down of its own proposition at once, and a mere stateweight, that reason ceased to exist when ment of it would have been amply ABE LINCOLN voluntarily appointed sufficient. What is strange, however himself Commissary General of subsistonsidering Mr. ('ESSNA's political auence for the Rebel Army. He has fed ecedents, is that he should, while it when it was hungry; he has clothed utterly denouncing the whole body it when it was naked; he has put shoes politic of the South, not have had a on its bare feet and hats on its uningle word to say in condemnation of covered head; he has furnished it with any man or any set of men in the North, arms, with ammunition with wagons f we except his malicious hit at exwith horses, with mules, with cattle, President Buchanan, which, under the in short with everything that tends to ircumstances, was uncalled for, unkeep an army comfortable in camp and imely, and ungentlemanly. In dismake it formidable on the field of battle assing the rights of the States remain-Whatever curses may be heaped on his ng in the Union to coerce those rebelhead by the millions at the North whon ing he did, however, probably without he has ruined, let not the South add to intending so to do, plant one blow which the guilt of her rebellion the crime of struck abolitionists and secessionists ingratitude to one who has served her alike squarely. He asserted that "no so well and with a heart so purely decompact is made without the right exvoted to the cause of disunion. The isting and being recognized, of each South can never fully repay LINCOLN party to bind the other to the performfor the services he has rendered her, but nce of their corelative obligations." a pension would soothe him in the dis He took good care, however, while laygraceful retirement to which the people ing all the blame of the violated trust of the United States will soon consign and broken faith upon the South, not him, and if there is one spark of gratito say so much as one word in condemtude in the Southern people, they will nation of the wrong acts of the Abolinot let him go without this little retionists of the North. They were throughout entirely blameless, if Mr. CESSNA'S oration is to be listened to, MR. VALLANDIGHAM TO SPEAK IN LAN and the South wholly in the wrong. Verily the conversion of this gentle-We have the gratification of announce man, in so brief a period, should be

Democracy of Lancaster County at their In alluding to the dangers which now hreaten the life of the republic, Mr. CESSNA treated them all in a tone of evity and flippancy which, in our opinon, illy comported with their magniweeks since one of the editors of this tude. Foreign intervention was scoffed nt as impossible. Our huge debt, so vast a burthen already, and so rapidly increasing, was spoken of as "but a little thing," which could be easily paid-off at any set time, say on July 4th, 1876, by a subscription to be circulated by our patriotic ladies. Our resources were ply will be found below. The reception nounced to be so enormous that, " if Providence should see fit to obscure the sun the whole world might be lighted by coal oil from the wells of Pennsylva-DAYTON, Ohio, July 18, 1864.

My Dear Sir.: Many thanks for your letter of congratulation. The promise made you before my "exile," I will redeem. I have accepted an invitation to speak at Venaugo, Crawford county, Pa., on the 10th of September, and will pass round eastward to Lancaster, nothing unforeseen preventing, and be with you on the 17th of Sentember. nia for ten years." It is just such flippant declamation, such extravagant and paseless assertion, such exaggeration of the truth which has blinded the minds of the people from the commencement of this struggle. The silly cries, "You can't kick the South out-an army of old women with broomsticks would whip them back-it would only be a Mr. Cessna's treatment of public affairs as they exist to-day. In either case Gen. HUNTER, who made a bad failthere was an entire failure to comprehend the magnitude of the danger, or a still worse failure on the Southern coast hypocritical denial of its existence, with a deliberate intent to deceive the people. of all in the Valley of Virginia a few It was, if not a great folly, the mean weeks since, has now fairly won his subterfuge of partisans to secure temposours. He has sent the editors of the rary success, and a chance at the spoils Frederick Citizen across the lines, an

When Mr. CESSNA came to the third

of office.

characterised as one of the most aston-

ishing political regenerations of modern

cause of supposed danger to the republie it was evident that he had at least reached the point at which he had been aiming from the start. He speedily made it manifest that he had seized the occasion of an invitation to deliver an oration before the Alumni Association as a proper opportunity to bring himself once more before the public in an entirely new political character. In treating of the danger to be apprehended from the existence of opposing political parties, he cast aside all the restraints which a sense of the proprieties of the occasion should have thrown around him, and indulged in such a tirade of low slang and vulgar vituperation as would have been regarded as indecent on the hustings, even in the midst of an excited political campaign. This base prostitution of himself, and of the occasion, drew forth applause from those who, like the orator himself, had an eve solely to political effect, but we venture to say there was not a man of true gentlemanly feeling present who was not disgusted. During the whole of his speech Mr. Cessna had not one word to say in deprecation of the repeated violations of the Constitution; not one manly utterance to make in behalf of freedom of speech or of the press; not a syllable of condemnation for arbitrary arrests, illegal imprisonments, suspension of writ of habeas corpus, or of any of the gross violations of the rights of the citizen by which the present Administration has so disgraced itself. On the contrary, he took pains to travel out of his way to defend the outrage on Mr. Vallandigham, and to denounce as unworthy all those who dared to express their indignation at any of the unlawful and tyrannical acts of those now in nower.

From the commencement of his harangue to the end of it there was no exhibition of broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike views; no proposal of any rational method of adjustment; no indication that the speaker appreciated right the unfortunate condition of our public affairs. There was nothing in it but a disgusting display of excited political animosity, which ever rankles most sharply in the bosom of the: disappointed and unduly ambitious aspirant.

The performance had not the slightest literary merit, and was so rudely constructed, and so roughly framed, as to be entirely beneath legitimate-literary criticism. Its logic was bad, and its rhetoric worse. It abounded in Sophomorical flights, gaudy figures, and extravagant rhodomontade, which showed the coarseness of the speaker's nature, and displayed an utter want of culture and literary taste. A majority of the Alumni present were completely disgusted with it, and, when the subject of printing it was about to come up, twothirds of those present were prepared to vote against any such proposal. A vote of thanks was tendered, but the speech was left to find an appropriate buriál in that Mr. Cooper, one of the editors of the columns of the Abolition newspapers of this city.

NO PEACE WANTED.

It must be apparent to every unprejudiced render that Mr. LINCOLN does not want peace and a restoration of the Union, short of negro emancipation.— This is a condition precedent with him o any negotiation whatever, as stated in his communication to the Southern Commissioners who recently met Mr. GREELEY and the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. HAY, in Canada. In other words, his only terms are the abandonment of the Federal Constitution, and the substitution for the great work of our patriotic forefathers his own proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863. Thus, if his imperial will is to prevail, we have announced to us, as the Abolition programme, perpetual war among the white races of the country until the miserable negro shall be made our equal in rights and citizenship, to sit at our board, to marry our daughters, to vote with us, to rule over us. These are the terms on which Peace and Union are proposed to be restored under the present Republican dynasty. Here is the Abolition ultimatum:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.
To Whom it May Concern:
Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive government of the sidered by the executive government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof hall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

But the flagitions attempt to substitute the will of one foolish and imbecile man for the Law and Constitution does not stop here. The terms of the South to be proposed as a basis for negotiation are also furnished us, and are as follows: "First, All negroes which have been act-ually freed by the war, to be secured in such "Second. All negroes at present held as

slaves to remain so.
"Third. The war debt of both parties to paid by the United States.

Fourth. The old doctrine of State rights

be recognized in reconstructing Now, whatever may be thought of the proposal to place the Confederate debt on our Treasury books, here, at least, was a tender of negotiation, which any sincere lover of his country ought to enter upon with a heart full of thankfulness to God, but which is scornfully and rudely rejected by the President. Here was an offer to come to terms, to enter upon friendly negotiation, to make peace and restore the Union-the Southern proposal comprised in four simple tems, all of them open to discussion and modification. But Mr. LINCOLN treated them with scorn and derision, preferring that war and desolation should go on interminably, that the blood of hundreds of thousands more of the white race should be shed rather than that any portion of the negro race should be longer held in servitude.

The question presented to the white people of the United States, divested of all superfluous verbiage, is simply this Shall we have eternal war for negro emancipation, or shall we have the country restored to peace on the basis of the Federal Constitution? This great question must be decided at the ballot-box in November next. Mr. Lincoln prefers the former. Are the honest farmers, mechanics and laboring men-the yeomanry of the country-prepared to ustain him; or will they rise in their might, vindicate their manhood, and hurl from power an Administration which has shown itself to be powerless for any good and only potent for evil? Upon the American people rests the tremendous responsibility.

SINCE it became apparent that more troop; ould be needed, there has been no time to would be needed, there has been no time to summon them into service in season for em-ployment this year. If the draft had been ordered during the present or next month, the troops would have been mustered in at such a jime that their term of service would have expired in the middle of an active campaign next year. Now, with a draft on the 5th of September, the men will not be allowed into product overlanding. be collected into regimental organizations till October at the earliest, and will remain in service during all next summer.—New York Tribune, July 19.

This, to say the least of it, is frank breakfast job, &c," were of a piece with and candid. The five hundred thousand new troops just called for are not for service this year; they are intended for next year's campaign! Heretofore, whenever a fresh call was made, the pretense of the Abolition newspapers has been that it was the last, and that its object was to finish up the war suddenly. That sort of humbug and deception is given over. The Abolition press has ceased to place any limit on the duration of the war. It foresees another year of the bloody strife, and admits it with as much unconcern as it refers to the most trifling or inconsequential event. Another year of war will add twelve or fifteen hundred millions to the public debt, cost six or eight hundred thousand human lives, break down the financial fabrics, prostrate every industrial interest of the country, and at the close of the year the rebellion will have grown in strength, as it has grown from the day of the adoption of the Abolition policies of emancipation, confiscation, subjugation and extermination. And all this for the negro!

> THE TRUTH. The N. Y. World comments upon the ecent peace negotiations in Canada, as follows: "The essential fact which looms up above the mirage of this flasco is, that the President of the United States has defined his position on the most vital question of the time. He has declared, in the face of the world, to whom it may concern,' that he will listen to no proposition for the return of the Southern States to their allegiance which does not include the complete abandonment of slavery. Now, if Mr. Lincoln does not know, the people of the loyal States will teach him, that they will not supply men and

him in so doing a day beyond the time when they can constitutionally depose him from office." THE following letter from Mr. Greeley to Wm. Cornell Jewett, Esq., was, for reasons that are self-evident, omitted from the series transmitted to the papers of the country by the agent of the Associated Press: NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 9

treasure to prosecute a war in the in-

terest of the black race. He has no

right to continue the war a day for that

purpose, nor will the people sustain

W. C. Jewett, Esq.:—
Dear Sir: In leaving the Falls, I feel bound to state that I have had no intercourse with the Confederate gentlemen at the Clifton House, but such as I was fully authorized to hold by the President of the United States, and that I have done nothing in the premises but in fulfillment of his injunctions. The notes, therefore, which you have kindly interchanged between those July 20th, 1864. have kindly interchanged between those gentlemen and myself, can in no case sub ject you to the imputation of unauthorized lealing with public enemies.

## Yours, Horace Greeley.

THE PEACE SENTIMENT-ITS GRATIFY ing Progress.—The New York World, hitherto the leading exponent and organ of what has been termed the War Democratisentiment, seems to have recently snuffed the popular Democratic breezes, and now shows a strong tendency towards the advocacy of the Peace sentiment. It says:

"We think the events of the past six weeks have led to a very general belief, among thinking men of all parties, that the Union cannot be restored upon the policy pursued by the present Administration; and that if so great a blessing is in store for the people of this country, it can only be obtained through a change in the chief excutive of the nation. The World then quotes an article from the Albany Atlas and Argus in favor of a

peace platform, and mentions that its ex-

of opinion respecting the proposed action

of the Convention.

changes contain many similar expressions

last, by the cavalry under M'Causland, w an act of vandalism that can have only the slim excuse of retaliation. No matter how justifiable it may have been, it is no less a harsh and barbarous transaction, because the innocent, aged, youthful and helples are made to suffer for the sins of their ruler

and of persons they have never seen and have not aided nor abetted in similar culpable performances. With but a monent's notice hundreds of helpless women and children were turned into the street, and children were turned into the street, and the fiery torch applied to homes and objects endeared to them by years of pleasing and happy associations. The scenes of distress must have been thrillingly horrible to those who were so unfortunate as to be its witnesses. The sufferers by this calamity deserve the commiseration and aid of their friends and countrymen everywhere, and those who have beautiful from them such hose who have brought upon them such ountability. It can not be difficult to accountability. It can not be difficult to discover the authors. Abraham Lincoln is the principal cause of this calamity to the people of Chambersburg; Gov. Curtin, Gens, Banks, Hunter and others are his subordinates, while M'Causland's band of marauders are only the agents under the Federal Executive. It may seem treasonable to "libral" people to saye this instead. able to "loyal" people to say this, instead of insanely denouncing the plundering crew who applied the torch; but it is true if it is

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

The destruction of the main portion the town of Chambersburg on Saturd

treason. A few words will explain how this sort of treason may be truth. A considerable while ago Jacksonville, in Florida, was burned without any military A considerable withe ago Jacksonville, in Florida, was burned without any military necessity, by order of one of Mr. Lincoln's officers, who has never been either repri-manded or dismissed. Later one of his ad-mirers performed the exploit, in the same mirers performed the exploit, in the same State, of destroying several hundred private salt manufactories, and knocking a whole village to pieces with shell, from which no hostile demonstration had been made, as his own official statement declares. The gallant tar is still in good standing and in the way of promotion. Later still the city of Alexandria, on the Red river of Louisiana, fell a prey to the torch of Banks. The horof Alexandria, on the Red river of Louisiana, fell a prey to the torch of Banks. The horrifying scenes during that act of vandalism have as yet been feebly described. Gen. Banks still retains the confidence of his master, and has never been reproved. Its temporary suspension has been, not for the wanton destruction of a city—but because he fulled to do more herm. Gen. Butler. wanton destruction of a city—but because he failed to do more harm. Gen. Butler, too, after all his acts of wantonness and barbarity, retains a high position. But, later than all, come the exploits of Gen. Hunter. The words Hunter and torch might, after the Kanawha retreat, be considered synonymous. The destruction of the Virginia Military Academy, the Female Seminary, the residences and annutrenances of Gov.

the residences and appurtenances of Gov. Letcher, A. R. Boteler and Edmund J. Lee night to give to that general the distinctiv appellation of the Great Torch-bearer. And still, after all these acts of wanton and unstill, after all these acts of wanton and un-justifiable vandalism, Gen. Hunter retains a command, and is exercising his transcen-dant talents down at Frederick in sending-off to the South all the residents whom he finds objectionable to his august presence, or who are likely to want to vote against his royal master at the November election. Do these facts make the case look as though Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates though Mr. Lincoln and his subordinates were guilty of destroying Chambersburg? If not found sufficient, then take the reiterated declaration of Lincoln's agents—M'Causland's band—themselves, who said, in the streets of Chambersburg, that the work they were then performing was in retaliation for the vandalism of Hunter! And the three former visits of the rebels to

Chambersburg since the war commenced

vithout being attended with any destruct

without being attended with any destruc-tion of private property, furnish additional testimony, if more is necessary, to make the case entirely full against Hunter as sub-ordinate and Lincoln as principal. But there is still another view of the mat-ter. President Lincoln has taken the re-served rights of Pennsylvania, through the subserviency of a week Governor, and served rights of Pennsylvania, through the subserviency of a weak Governor, and merged them into those appertaining to the Federal Executive. Thereby he has deprived Pennsylvania of all her young and able-bodied men, who have been carried far away beyond her borders, leaving the State entirely defenceless and open to the attacks of either large or small bodies of the enemy. Under this aspect of the case Mr. Lincoln is responsible for the calamity which has been visited upon Chambersburg, and unless he speedily renders a good return for the resources of men and money return for the resources of men and money which he has taken from the State, the peo ole will hold him to a summary account. Pennsylvania has given her sons and mean freely, and has acquiesced in every project of her Governor for assisting the Federal of her Governor for assisting the Federal Executive, but it is natural that the people should look for some protection at this late stage of the war, and if not accorded them, they will as naturally conclude that there is incompetency or treason in high places. To remedy such evils they have a constitutional prerogative which they will not be slow to use.

not be slow to use. It is of little avail to cry out against th It is of little avail to cry out against the depredators themselves. Abuse would be wasted upon them, and to hang or shoot such of them as are captured, as unreasoning persons demand, would be only provocative of a similar fate upon the luckless soldiers of own State who might fall into their hands. The proper way is for the people to elect an Exceutive who will gather around him as counsellors and commanders such men as are alike distinguished for humanity and military genius. A general amanity and military genius. A genera ike McClellan, with magnanimity and free rom sectional prejudice, would achieve victories by moral power alone, where offivictories by moral power alone, where offi-cers like Banks, Butler and Hunter, only reap disasters through the marrow bigotry of their souls and the irritating and despi-cable character of their actions. While Gen-McClellan did command there were Union men in the South, but that class of conserv-atives, through the "policy" of the great Washington cantain and his subordinate atives, through the "policy" of the grea Washington captain and his subordinat geniuses, is now a myth. Were it possible to have him restored to command, with a change of policy, it is not unlikely that Unionism might, phonix-like, even yet spring from its ashes. At any rate there would be every assurance that the borders of Pennsylvania would not be open to the incursions of predatory bands of burning and plundering rebels two or three times every year. The plans he long ago suggested to the Administration for affording us protection, by the secure holding of the to have him restored to command, with gested to the Administration for affording us protection, by the secure holding of the Shenandoah Valley, would doubtless be fully carried out unless prevented by the President, as hereofore. But, there is no hope of amendment at the seat of Government, and the people must await in patience all the remaining humiliations in store for them, content if even they save the remainst of the Republic from the destructive reign of radicals, lunatics and incompensations.

reign of radicals, lunatics and incompe-tents,--Patriot and Union. "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN." Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861. and Abraham Lincoln of July 18th, 1864

cut the following figure:

Lincoln's Inaugural, Lincoln to the March 4th, 1861. Commissioners, July I declare that I have 8th, 1864. I declare that I have | 8th, 1844, no purpose, directriany proposition ly orinderently, to which embraces the interfere with the in-restoration of peace, stitution of slavery in the integrity of the the States where it whole Union, and exists. I believe I THE ABADDONMENT have NO LAWFULLOF SLAVERY, and RIGHT TO DO SO, and comes by an authorinave NO INCLINATION by that can control the TO DO SO. \* \* \* \* \* primies now at war The RIGHT of each with the United States State to order and will be received and State to order and will be received and control its own do-considered by the mestic institutions Executive Govern meshe institutions executive covern-according to its own inent of the United judgment EXCLU-States, and will be SIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL met by liberal terms to the balance of pow-ion substantial and er on which the per-leollateral points; and fection and EXDUR-the bearer or bearers ANCE of our political thereof shall have safe fabric depends. abric depends. conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SIGNIFICANT SOLDIER'S LETTER. The following is from the late editor of the Tunkhannock Republican, a Republi

NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., July 3, 4864, NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., July 3, 1804.

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, and that commenced on the fifth day of May last. The soldiers all console themselves with the belief that this season will end the war, and I believe so myself. If we can't whip them by fall we never If we can't whip them by fall, we never The soldiers will stand it no longer can. The soldiers will stand it no long They will go for a new Administration. fact, I have changed my views considerable from what they were when I left home 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 highly for two reasons; one is, because they are scarce, and the other is because it is a relie from the battle-field near Petersburg, and was once the property of some Reb. H. A. TIFFANY.

INPAMOUS .- A court martial recently found Wm. R. Strachan, Provost-Marshal-General of the Northern District of Missouri, guilty of "prostituting his official power and position to the accomplishment of base and grossly immoral ends," in the fact that he compelled a Mrs, Humphrey to accede to his base desires upon threats of his to have her husband killed-he being a prisoner in Strachan's power. The finding of the court was disapproved by Gen. Rosecrans, not because the scoundrel was not guilty, as charged and proven, but because he had "discharged with great energy and efficiency the duties of his office, at time when those duties were laborous, diffi-cult and ill-defined." He was accordingly 'honorably released." (!) Is it wonderful. when the grossest criminals go unwhipt of iustice, that the cause of our country is languishing and every day losing supporters? | ginning.

THE DESTRUCTION OF CHAMBERSBURG.

On Friday evening last information was eceived here that a Rebel force, whose umbers were unknown, was at Mercersburg, seventeen miles southwest of this place. Of course no one knew their destination: and, although it was feared they might come to Chambersburg, our citizen were not very greatly alarmed, and most of them slept soundly and contentedly through the night. Towards morning som scouts came in and reported that the Rebels had arrived at St. Thomas, a village seven miles west of Chambersburg, on the turnpike leading to Pittsburg. Upon the receipt of this information, say about two o'clock in the morning, a company of infantry and two pieces of artilery-the whole force at the Headquarters of the Department of the Susquehanna!"—were sent out on an eminence about a mile from the western boundary of the town. Here they halted and ired two rounds into the darkness in front of them, and then retreated to town, apparently frightened at the sound of their own guns, as no enemy pursued them. Perhaps an hour later, and just about day break, the rebels arrived on the same eminence and looked down on the town, which was just becoming visible through the gray dawn, Pausing until it became light enough for them to distinguish objects in the town, they sent a shell at the splendid school-house standing one square northeas of the centre of the town. This school-house it may be worthy of remark, was used as a hospital for wounded Rebels after the battle of Gettysburg, and in it hundreds of the enemy had received kind attentions from the now homeless citizens of Chambers

ten by any body of men less devilish than hose under M'Causland. The shell, if directed at the school-house which formed a prominent mark, was well aimed. It fell in the garden of A. H. New man, about thirty yards short of the schoolouse, but right in line with it. The shell is unexploded, and is now in Mr. Newman's possession. Another was fired in a short ime, and is said to have passed through one or two buildings on a swell of ground ust within the western limits of the ough. The first shell traveled through the air about a mile and a half before it fell, and he second struck inside of a mile. No response was made from the town.

burg-attentions dictated solely by human

ity, and which would not have been forgot

The enemy, consisting of mounted infantry and cavairy to the number of perhaps four or five hundred, then advanced to the mburbs of the town. Here the infantry were dismounted and thrown out as skirnishers, and soon they began to swarm in ilong the streets, through the alleys and across the lots, like rats making a reconoisance in force through a cheese manu factory. Squads of cavalry kept pace with them, and seemingly in a few minutes the whole town was occupied. Some few citizens on the streets were picked up and pressed as guides, and at the peril of their ives were ordered to show the marauder where goods could be obtained. They rang the Court House bell and ordered the citizens to meet, and when some had obeyed the summons, they demanded five hundred thousand dollars, and threatened to burn the town if the money was not speedily produced. It was not produced, and the threat as immediately carried into execution .-The torch was applied about eight o'clock n the morning, and probably in from fifty one hundred places, so that in a few monents one half of the town was burning. To enable your readers to form some idea f the extent of the damage done, I will numerate, as far as possible, the buildings burned, stating the owner's name, whenver known, and the purpose for which the

milding was occupied. Beginning at the itersection of Main and Market streets, in the public square, and proceeding south-SOUTH MAIN STREET--WEST SIDE.

 The Franklin Hotel, owned by C. M. Duncan, and occupied by W. C. McNulty as a hotel, and by I. T. Hoskinson as a clothing store. The largest hotel in the olace, -2. The Bank of Chambersburg, occupied or banking purposes, and as a residence or G. R. Messersmith, cashier. 3. Mrs. Gilmore's dwelling and a clothing 4. Mrs. Gilmore's shop, occupied as a

tioe store, 5. Mrs. Gilinore's shop, occupied by a arber. -6, I. B. Miller's tin and stove establish-Dr. Richards' residence and office, and

Spangler's drug store, 8. Burkhart & Hershey's dwelling and 8. Burkhare & Mershall and Scholler as follows: 9. J. M. Cooper's building, occupied as follows: By Mrs. Wolf's boarding house, Aughinbaugh's jewelry store, a restaurant the post-office, the Valley Spirit printing office, Bishop's photograph gallery, and two private families.

10. James L. Black's store and dwelling. 11. Dr. Hamilton's dwelling, and Grove' narble rooms and yard.
12. Jacob Hutton's dwelling, shoe store 13. John McClintick's hat store and dwel-

ng. 14. L. Shoemaker's confectionery and lwelling. Ta. Samuel Greenawalt; occupied by Bender's confectionery.

16. Samuel Greenawalt; occupied by a tobacco store, ristaurant and dwelling.

17. Heyser's drug store, and Dr. Reed's dwelling and office.

18. Heyser; occupied as shoe store.

19. Heyser; froft sgroosry and dwelling,
20. J. A. Eyster; china store and dwelng. 21. Mrs. Heyser's dwelling.

Here Rev. Dr. Fisher's dwelling and store-room, Lehner's dwelling and shoe store, Reineman's dwelling and jewelry store, and Feldman's dwelling and eating aloon are saved. 22. Ludwig's brewery and dwelling, and the Mechanics' Saving Bank.

Ludwig's brewery and dwel Mechanics' Saving Bank. C. F. Miller; hat store. C. F. Miller; saddler's shop. C. F. Miller's dwelling. C. F. Miller's dwelling. 26, C. F. Miller's dwetting.27. Adam Wolff's restaurant and dweling place. -28. John Forbes' dwelling, 29. Millinery shop and dwelling.
30. Ditman's grocery and dwelling.
31. Deckelmeyer's confectionery

welling.
32. Samuel Ott's dwelling and carpenter shop.

33. Samuel Ott; millinery store. 34. Shellito's whip manufactory. 35. Jacobs' tobacco manufactory

36. B. Radebaugh; dwelling. This brings us to Washington Street, two squares from the place we started at. We now cross Main street and go back on the east side, SOUTH MAIN STREET-EAST SIDE 37. Spahr's dwelling and butcher shops.
38. F. Spahr; milliner's shop.
39. Lehmaster's dwelling.
40. The old Whitmore store and dwelling,

wined by A. Reineman.

41. Perry's grocery and dwelling.

42. The old Dr. Senseny dwelling and cobacco store.
43. Taylor's Indian Queen Hotel.
44. Ludwig's stove store, tin shop and 45. Hutz's store and dwelling. 46. Reisher's dwelling, two

nd fancy store,
47. Kuss' jewelry store and dwelling
48. Isaac Hutton's dwelling and 49. Dr. Lambert; J. Eyster's saddlery 50. Dr. Lambert; Schofield's cabinet 51. Dr. Lambert's residence and Dr. Mc-52. B. Wolff; Kirby's confectionery.
53. B. Wolff; Kirby's confectionery.
54. B. Wolff; residence and Huber &

'olbert's hardware store.
54. Wallace's store.
55. Fisher's Hotel and Huber & Lehmaster's grocery.
56. L. B. Eyster's lamp, gas fixture and oil store.
57. D. Reisher; Mrs. Fohl's dwelling. Feldman's shoe store and Louckhein clothing store.

58. George Eyster, (Provost Marshal,)
dwelling and Nixon's drug store,

59. James C. Eyster's dwelling and Fah-

estock's grocery.

60. I. A. Eyster's dwelling and Eyster & Bonebreak's law office. 61. Eyster & Brother's store and ware-62. Brand & Flack's dwelling and hardware store.
63. A. J. White's dwelling, and I. L.

Dechert's hat store.
64. H. M. White's dwelling, and White & Co's clothing store.
65. John Jeffries' dwelling and confec-65. John Jeffries dwelling and comestionery.
66. Hamilton's tin and stove store.
67. Mansion House, owned by S. R. Fisher & Co., and occupied as follows: Printing and publishing office and book bindery of the German Reformed Messenger, quartermaster's office, Shryoch's book store, Vatabled store teleoranh office and livery

letcalfe's store, telegraph office and stable in rear.

(8. D. O. Gehr; Bush's tobacco shop,
69. D. O. Gehr; Franklin Repository office and J. R. Orr's law office.

This brings us opposite the place of becirculus.

NORTH MAIN STREET-EAST SIDE 70. The Court House,
71. Franklin Hall, occupied by Croft's
71. Franklin Hall, occupied by Croft's CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 1, 1864.

At Frankin Hall, occupied by Croits liquor store, Brown's restaurant, Paxton's hat and shoe store, Matthews' billiard saloon, McLellan & Kimmell's law office, Hamman's justice's office, Columbus Lodge and Chambersburg Lodge, I. O. O. F. 72. Hoke's dwelling and store. Dr. Laughine's dwelling and office. Bruner's tobacco store. Montgomery's hotel.

Dr. Montgomery's dwelling and office.

Trostle's hotel. 77. Trostie's notei.
78. Susan Chambers; shop.
79. Susan Chambers' dwelling.
80. Alonzo Fry's dwelling.
81. Fry & Welsh's carriage manufactory.
82. A. Holl's dwelling.
83. Mrs. Goettman's dwelling and grocery.

Here we cross the street, but go further out north and then return towards the place of beginning. NORTH MAIN STREET-WEST SIDE. SORTH MAIN STREET—WEST SIDE.

84. Benj. Chambers' dwelling.

85. W. G. Reed's dwelling.

86. Mrs. Snider; dwelling and tin store.

87. Allen Smith's dwelling and grocery.

88. C. Flack's dwelling.

99. Scofield's dwelling and grocery.
90. M. Welsh's dwelling.
91. C. Stouffer's dwelling and Boyd's grocery.
92. Hon. George Chambers' dwelling and

office.

93. Rosendale Female Seminary.

94. Miss Barnitz's millinery store and a dwelling. (This and the Seminary owned by Judge Chambers.)

95. A. J. Miller; express office descriptions. 95. A. J. Miller; express office, drug store and dwelling. 96. Watson's book store and dwelling, and a hat and shoe store and restaurant. 97. Gelwick's grocery and Mrs. Noel's dwelling and milliner shop. 98. John Noel, formerly Golden Lamb Hotel. Felheimer's plothing store. Miller's Hotel: Felheimer's clothing store. Miller's shoe store, Greenawalt's liquor store and several families. This brings us up to our starting point,

and embraces about all the buildings de-

stroyed on Main street. WEST MARKET STREET-SOUTH SIDE. 99, W. S. Stenger's (District Attorney) law dice, owned by C. M. Duncan. office, owned by C. M. Duncau.
100, Cramer's dwelling and tobacco store;
ouilding owned by Henry Marks,
101. Mrs. Liggitt's dwelling and Miss
McLellan's millinery shop; building owned
by E. Aughinbach.
102. Dr. Boyle's dwelling and office.
103. Miss Gillan's dwelling and millinery

104. Wright's book store and bindory.
105. S. Greenawalt's dwelling.
106. A. H. McC'ulloh's dwelling.
107. Rev. Nelson's dwelling.
108. Mr. Bush's dwelling, owned by J

, Culbertson. 109, Edward Aughinbaugh's dwelling. 110, Hon, F. M. Kimmel's dwelling, wned by Mrs. Riddle. 111, E. Finefrock's dwelling and restau-Eyster's foundry and machine shop,

113. Edw. Eyster's dwelling.
114. R. E. Tolbert's dwelling. 115. Gillan's' building; Tritle's grocery, fillan's saddlery and one or two families 116. Alex. Fritz's dwelling. 111. Mass Buckholder—several families, 118. John Burkholder—several families, 119. Mrs. Campbell's dwelling, 120. S. Lightcap's, 121. John Bickley's dwelling and paint

shop. 122. Ben. Cook's o 123. Miss Read's. Ben. Cook's dwelling. 124. N. P. Pearce's. 125. B. Wolff's. Wolfkill's dwelling and store.

McDowel's, Peiffer's, and five or six other

ouildings, unharmed, 127. Geiger's dwelling. 128. Richard Woods'. 128. Richard Woods',
129. John King's,
130. Unknown—formerly Uglow's,
131. Misses Stouffer's and one or two
other small families,
132. Andrew Banker's cooper shop, and
house occupied by Mr. Freshcon,
133. Mrs. Butter's dwelling,
134. Dwelling unknown

134. Dwelling unknown.

we cross the street and return a quarter of a mile before we find a building burned. WEST MARKET STREET-NORTH SIDE.

136. McDowell's property, late McGrath's Hotel, comprising dwellings, wagonmaker's shop, blacksmith's shop, hay scales, &c. 137. House near the rear of this property, but not on this street, unknown Mrs. Chambers' dwelling. 139. Hon, G. W. Brewer's 140. John Miller's Hotel, with wagon

141. Daniel Miller's dwelling.
141. Cook's building; Fellows' paint shop,
Bruner's shoe shop, a photograph gallery. nd two dwellings.

143. Cook's dwelling and tannery.

144. C. W. Eyster's flour mill, No.

146. Lambert's mammoth paper mill. 147. C. W. Eyster's dwelling. 148, S. M. Shillito's dwelling and gun op, and T. M. Carlisle's law office.

149. P. Ackerman's dwelling and tailo 10). 150. James King's marble yard, 151. Peter Brugh's new residence, not er EAST MARKET STREET -- NORTH SIDE

152. Hope Engine house.153. D. O. Gehr's dwelling.154. D. O. Gehr, new building, not fin-155. B. F. Nead's dwelling. 156. A. D. Caufman's. 157. Mrs. Goettman's. 158, John Goettman's dwelling and gro

ery.
159. Peiffer & Foltz's carriage ory, known as "the old jail."
160. C. C. Foltz's dwelling. T. B. Kennedy's, Rev. Dr. Schneck's. 163. Dwelling occupied by several fami-lies; owner unknown. 164. Samuel Etter's dwelling

165. Dwelling unknown 166. Sebastian Eckert's. The dwelling of the Misses Denny, northast corner of Market and Third street, not burned. The Franklin Railroad runs along Third street, and there is nothing burned east of the Railroad. Cross to south side of Market street and return towards Centre

167. Wolfkill's dwelling, 168. Dwelling unknown,

EAST MARKET STREET-SOUTH SIDE. . J. C. Austin's dwelling

172. W. S. Everett's. 173. W. H. McDowell's. 173. W. 11. McDowell's, 174. Capt. Brown's, 175. Jacob Sellers' Hotel, 176. Little's grocery and dwelling, 177. Martin Brown's dwelling, 178. Mrs. R. Cook's, 179. Mrs. Jordan's,

180. L. S. Clarke's dwelling and law office 181. C. M. Duncan's dwelling and law of ce, 182, T. B. Kennedy's law office, 183, Dr. E. Culbertson's dwelling, 184, Military office, (Mrs. Bard's.) 185, J. W. Douglas' law office, (Mrs.

Bard's.) 186. Hasting Gehr's law office, (Mrs. 187. Stumbaugh & Stewart's law office, (Mrs. Bard's.) 188. Jere, Cook's law office, (Mrs. Bard's.) 188. Jere, Cook's law office, ( 189. J. M. Sharpe's law c. S. Eyster's law office, (Mrs.

s.) Mrs. Bard's dwelling. W. S. Everett's law office, (Mrs. 191. 192. Bard's,)
193. Hon, G. W. Brewer's law office, (D. O. Gehr's, 194. John Stewart's dwelling, (Gehr's,) Opposite place of beginning on Centre

WEST QUEEN STREET-NORTH SIDE. 195. T. M. Carlisle's dwelling, (Thos. Car-196, Jacob Henninger's, (Thos. Carlisle.) 197, Sierer's cabinet war-tmanufactory 199. Rev. S. Hoover's dwelling

John Huber's,
Mrs, A. Grove's,
McElwain and Cook's, owned Kindlines. 203. Misses Kindlines' dwelling. 204. D. Washabaugh's dwelling, (Thos. Carlisle, owner.) 205. Thos. Carlisle's dwelling and edge

301 store. 206. Mrs. Julin Grove's dwelling. 207. Sol. Allison's, owned by Mrs. Grove. 208. Baptist Church. WEST QUEEN STREET-SOUTH SIDE. 209 Andrew Banker's dwelling.

209. Andrew Banker's dwelling.
210. Mrs. Eyster's.
211. Mrs. Porter's.
212. Samuel Myers.
213. John Cree's.
214. Mrs. Davis'.
215. Mrs. Nixon's.
216. Mrs. Lindsay's, owned by J. D. Grier.
217. J. D. Grier's. 217. J. D. Grier's, 218. H. Sierer's, owned by Mrs, Steven-

219. Mrs. Stevenson's. 220. Mrs. Fisher's. 221. Mrs. Clark's. 222. Mrs. Blood's. 223. Charles Cressler's. EAST QUEEN STREET-SOUTH SIDE. 224. Cook's meat shop, owned by 225. Mrs. Lindsay's dwelling. 226. Wm. Wallace's. 227. Mrs. Flinder's. 228. I. N. Flinder's.

T. Haskinson's. 230. John Mull's. No more burned on this side of East Queen. EAST QUEEN STREET-NORTH SIDE. 231. Chambersburg Academy. 232. Brown's Hotel, partly consur 233. Dwelling unknown, formerly

Same as 233,

Philadelphia Inquirer says that Governor vania! Could there be a more humiliating confession than this?

 $\frac{240}{241}$ . WEST KING STREET. 242. Deal's dwelling, (owned by Chamyers.) 243. Elder's " (Chambers.) 244. U. Washabaugh's dwelling. 245. " brewery and dis-246. Sierer's planing and saw mill. 247. Old fulling mill. SECOND STREET. 248. Associate Reformed Church. 249. S. M. Worley's dwelling. 250. D. Eiker's shop. 251. Mrs. Kirby's dwelling. 252. John Keeter's.

Dr. S. D. Culbertson's dwelling. E. D. Reid's.

N. Snider's. Owned by Wm. Wallace.

John Reeler's.
S. M. Armstrong's.
H. Crawford's.
John Daebler's. 256. Peiffer's new carriage warehouse. workshop. In addition to the foregoing, fifteen or twenty houses, shops, &c., including the Leninos Edge Tool Factory and the Railroad Company's warehouse, situated in various parts of the town, were burned, making a grand total of at least two hundred and seventy-five buildings destroyed, with all their contents. This does not include barns and stables, many of which were more valuable than some of the houses. The number of stables burned cannot be less than one hundred and fiffy. The part consumed covers perhaps one half of the territorial area of the town, and contained four-fifths of its wealth. It would be hard to state with anything like accuracy what the total loss amounts to, but it can hardly fall short of three million dol-

the loss can never be known. The scene presented by this once beauti ful and flourishing town is the saddest that the human eye ever looked upon in Pennsylvania. So atter is the destruction within the limits given, that owners of burnt property can with difficulty distinguish the places where their houses used to

lars. As everybody within the limits of

the burnt district lost everything, even down

to the smallest article, the full amount of

The homeless inhabitants generally bear their heavy affliction with admirable fortitude, and their fortunate neighbors, outside of the line of conflagration, are extending to them such assistance and comfort as it is in their power to give. The people of other towns also are kindly sending forward sup plies, which are now as welcome to the man who was a few days ago worth his fifty thousand dollars, as to him who never had a week's wages ahead.

It being impossible to provide shelter of any sort for one-half of those thus rendered homeless in an hour, several thousand of the sufferers have gone off to other towns Most of them would soon return if they could find roofs to cover them, and all who are able would begin to rebuild as soon as workmen and material could be got, it they felt any confidence that they would hereafter have the protection which is so clearly due to them, but which has heretofore been most unaccountably withheld, FRANKLIN

" MORAL POWER."

When ex-President PIERCE, in his speech at the Democratic Convention, July 4, 1863, in Concord, New Hampshire, declared that his hope for extrication from our present difficulties rested upon "moral power" and not upon "the aggressive instrumentalities of military power," the Republican papers and orators came down upon him in a terrible whirlwind of invective and ridicule. point of beginning at Centre Square. Here: Their fierce and malignant denunciations had no bounds; no epithets were too vilo, no abuse too bitter, no imputations upon his patriotism and honor too malignant to be heaped upon him. The paragraph in that

speech which excited this herce denuncia tion was as follows: Now, fellow-citizens, after having said this much, it is right that you should ask me, what would you do in this fearful extremity? I reply, from the beginning of this struggle to the present moment, my hope has been in moral power. There it re-poses still. When in the spring of 1861, I had occasion to address my fellow-citizens of this city, from the balcony of the hotel be-fore us, I said I had not believed, and did not then believe, necession by arms was either a suitable or present remady for existing evils. All that have, the correct has but strengthened and contributed my sprivictions

strengthened and continued my convictions in this regard. I repect, then, my judgment impels me to refy upon moral force, and not upon any of the correive instrumentalities of military power. We have seen in the experience of the last two years, how futile are all our efforts to maintain the Union by force of arms; but even had war been carried on by as successfully, the ruinous result would exhibit its utter impracticability for the attainment of the desired cability for the attainment of the desired end. Through peaceful agencies, and through such agencies alone, can we hope "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," the great objects for which, and for which alone, the Constitution was formed. cability for the attainment of the desired

The "enlightening and touching experience" of the past year, as the Boston Jourial would say, seem to have brought the minds of some very prominent "warhawks" to the same view of this matter .-At New Orleans recently, a complimentary supper was given by the Bar to Generals Banks and Sickles; and in Gen. Banks' speech upon the occasion occurs the followng remark:-

I confess, sir, that I believe the first duty of this people is to make such sacrifices on the field of battle as success may demand, and also that the settlement of our difficulties must proceed from the moral power of this country, which is greater and more efficacious than military power—the pen is mighter than the sword. This power will remove the people of this 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.

The same sentiment was uttered by other speakers-"loyal" supporters of the Administration. Now we ask those who were so fierce and bitter in their denunciation of Gen. Pierce, to note this identical sentiment of Gen. Banks and tell us whether it is any ess "treasonable" when proclaimed by him in New Orleans than when uttered by Gen. Pierce at Concord? It is a great truth which the country must soon adopt and act

upon, or irretrievable ruin will follow, Leaving the Poor Man out in the Cold

It is whispered around that quite a num-per of the rich and well-off Leaguers, who are loudly for the war, and against compromise and peace, have been putting in sub-stitutes, at \$800 to \$1000 each, in order to save themselves from the threatened draft save themselves from the threatened draft. Of course, they will now be still more vociferously belicose than ever; clamorous for the pushing on of the war to "the last man and the last dollar," and zealous for the enforcement of the odious and unjust conscription regardless of the views, feelings and interests of the people. They thus leave so far as they can the poor me out leave, so far as they can, the poor men out in the cold. They look on themselves now in the cold. They look on themselves now as sure to be among "the last" men, for the \$300 commutation having, at Lincoln's request, been repealed, there is no hope of eacepe, (not even for men who risked their lives for nine months in the 124th and 175th Regiments, except through a big pile of greenbacks, and they are wholly indifferent how many or who of their poor neighbors and acquaintances, are conscripted bors and acquaintances, are conscripted

ent now many or who of their poor neighbors and acquaintances, are conscripted into Old Abe's "slaughter pen."

Now, instead of exhibiting anxiety only, first to save their own "bacon" by their money, wouldn't it have been rather more creditable for these would-be patriots and tongue-warriors, to have suggested and favored some movement for filling up the whole quota of the county, thereby relieving the poor as well as the rich? They are of fighting age and physique, and have ween talking fight ever since the war commenced, why, then, shrink from doing fight when called on? The way to increase Old Abe's rank and file, is, for those who, like these Leaguers, believe the war is right, and must be proscented at any and all sacrifices of life and treasure, to lead off—not to say to others "go," but to say "come along with us." There would be at least a show of earnestness and sincernly about this; but to slink off through their money, and all the time be crying "go," instead of saying "come" is in them most coverally and slink off through their money, and all the time be crying "go," instead of saying "come," is, in them, most cowardly and disgraceful. By resorting to the greenback dodge, and sending a substitute, each counts only one, while if they went themselves, each would probably count two, for his example and influence would doubtless carry with him one equally loyal and patriotic stay-at-home fellow-Leaguer.

We may take accession bereafter, to give

We may take occasion, hereafter, to give the names of some of these gallant and brave able-bodied League-war-advocates who thus skulk from the battle-field, for the purpose of imposing all the perils of the draft and the war upon poor men.—West Chester, Lettersonian. Chester Jeffersonian

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Curtin has for a long time been unsuccessfully soliciting permission from the Federal Executive to organize the militia of Pennsul-