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SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1863. DISASTERS OCCASIONED BY ABOLITION GENERALS TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. Editor:—The next disaster visited upon the Army of Virginia, inflicted upon it by an Abolition General, J. C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, was when General McClellan, with his army, stood before Richmond.

The certain falls, Mr. Editor, on this great military drama, and the actors in it are brought before the American people by the "Strumpet Fortune" in their several characters, and thus they stand, namely:

Lee—from his incapacity and infidelity of his antagonist's supporters—the Conqueror. Jackson—from his own intrinsic ability, activity and obedience—the Hero.

Fremont—who might have been the hero, but for his incapacity and disobedience—the Destroyer. Halleck—the military adviser of the President—the Marplot.

Every day brings us fresh evidence of the infamous attempts of the administration, through Abolition officers and hired emissaries, to convert the army into a political machine to be used for the purpose of overawing the people and converting the government into a central military despotism.

Now we come to the second part of the great drama. Gen. Beauregard comes up from the south with large reinforcements for Gen. Lee. Gen. Lee now outnumbered Gen. McClellan, say in the proportion of 5 to 3.

Now we come to the third part, the end or crisis of the campaign, in which victory is to be gained or lost. All eyes are now turned upon the operations of Gen. Thos. Jefferson Jackson (known by the sobriquet of Stonewall Jackson in both armies).

Now, mark what takes place, and you and your readers will see who caused the defeat to the Army of Virginia. Stonewall Jackson finds no difficulty, it seems, in shaking off Banks, his pursuer; it would be rather surprising if he did—he is a New England General. But to rub past McDowell's troops—that

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The following, from the Monroe Democrat, is from a private of the 176th, Colonel Leehler, and has reference to the proceedings purporting to have been unanimously adopted by the regiment, recently published in the Telegraph and other vile Abolition papers.

"The Democrats in the regiment were bitterly opposed to the whole proceeding. They in a low tone, however, had to express their condemnation upon the nefarious resolutions adopted at the time, which abused all the Democrats at home. Our friend Jacob Anglemoor, however, from the western part of the county, could not bear it. He burst out in a rage, slapped his fists together at the same time exclaiming: 'I can whip the best Republican in the regiment.' Our drunken Colonel looked at him like a cowardly skinned cat, but made no remark, and meekly Major Schooner disappeared.

During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804, I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington every day of that session. In the course of the session, at different times and places, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in New England, and if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far south as to include Pennsylvania; but in all cases to establish one New England. They complained that the slaveholding States had acquired, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and majority of a Legislature in a State in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect Representatives to Congress, and the Legislature should decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant registers and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a Federal government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, informed me, that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn, in Boston, a select meeting of the leading Federalists in New England, to consider and recommend measures necessary to form a separate government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of New York, had consented to attend that meeting.

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I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate government in New England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and fully considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I ever formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt to establish a separate and independent government in the Northern States, and to see that the Union was not broken up, and that the Union was not broken up, and that the Union was not broken up.

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A letter in the Clinton Democrat from a member of the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, dated Murfreesboro', Tennessee, April 16, pays a compliment to two Harrisburgers. The writer says:

One evening last week the Fourth Michigan Band had a grand concert in our regiment in honor of the promotion of Captain Davis to the office of Major, in place of Maj. Givens, dismissed from service for cowardice in the charge at Unionville on the 4th of March. When Maj. Givens was ordered to charge with his regiment, he thought it rather dangerous to take the front, so he told Capt. Davis to lead the charge and he would take command of the centre. Capt. Davis now wears Maj. Givens' "shoulder straps," and commands the front, centre and rear. We have some good officers in our regiment, and some that would better be out of it. I think Col. Sipes, who has command of the regiment now, is well liked by officers and men. He had command

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SPIRITUALISM AND HOBOGLINS.—When the clergy of Chicago invited upon the President of the United States, he informed them that the proclamation for the freedom of negroes would be like the pope's bull against the comet; "but," says the President, "if the Lord desires me to do this, why don't he inform me, who am so deeply interested in, and responsible for, knowing?" The Chicago priesthood did not understand him. They were simply Methodists. But Robert Dale Owen, who is a Spiritualist, had a communication with the spirits, and thereupon wrote a letter to Secretary Stanton, urging the proclamation upon the country and the President as just, right and expedient. Judge Edmonds, Robert Dale Owen, and other Spiritualists gave the President the long expected communication through mediums, and he acted accordingly.

Now put a pin right here. In no arbitrary arrest has this form of despotism been exercised toward a Puritan or Spiritualist. Dashiell and Olds among the Methodists, M'Pheeters among the Presbyterians, M'Master among the Catholics, Episcopalians represented by Judge Carmichael, all well, thoroughly and fitly represented in prisons without crime; but no Puritan, no Spiritualist, has ever been arrested—none ever will. We have an administration controlled by Spiritualism. Gurley was a Spiritualist. Robert Dale Owen, Judge Edmonds, and Thos. Jefferson Jackson, Schurz, and Sumner are Spiritualists.

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From what we have been told there may be no doubt that the President is a very firm believer in ghosts; but, it is said, he is more conservative than most of the conservatives who surround him, and frequently remarks that the communications from the other world are often delusive.—President's Post.

Devil, as is his custom once a year, hold an examination to see which of his imps has labored most faithfully in his service. Calling them together, he questioned them as to what they had performed.

"I," said one, "raised a mighty whirlwind, which blew the sands of the desert upon a caravan of Christian pilgrims, and they all perished."

"Pooh!" said the Devil, "what of that? their souls were all saved."

"I," said another, "sunk a ship loaded with Christians, and they were all lost."

"But their souls were all saved, so that did me no good," replied the Devil, contemptuously.

"Well," said a third, "in that part of America from which your majesty has often regretted receiving so few subjects, I, by good management, have succeeded in having one of your majesty's particular friends appointed ruler, which was no sooner effected than he adroitly set the inhabitants by the ears fighting over a question, which he told them at the time, 'would still remain the same, after years of bloodshed.'"

"That's better," cried the Devil, "and if it can be kept up, you say, that country will yet be a good crop."

"And I," said a fourth, "have not been idle in that part of the world. I have cultivated the most intimate acquaintance with many of their divines, and have persuaded them to drop the Bible and take up war politics, and they are having a vast influence among the circles which have been wont to look to them for advice."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the Devil, "you are the smartest imp of them all, and shall have the highest place in my favor. I see that I shall have no cause to complain of the prosperity of your country, and my kingdom hereafter."—Newark Journal.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE.—Hundreds of leading Republicans and Republican papers are urging a dissolution of the Union. Some have advocated dissolution for years; others, like the Tribune, believe in the doctrine of secession; others say they want to "whip the South and then let them go;" others say they will never consent to a restoration of the Union; others say they are sick of the war and are willing to let the Southern States go off. In all these and a score of similar forms of expression, hundreds of the leading spirits of the Republican party have declared their willingness to have the Union broken up, and their utter hostility to its restoration and perpetuation. But this is patriotism, and those men are patriots, according to the Republican dictionary.

On the other hand, no Democrat was ever heard to express or approve of any of these sentiments; no Democrat either advocates or approves of the doctrine of secession; no Democrat is willing to see the Union dissolved; all Democrats hold that its restoration and perpetuation are indispensable to the prosperity of the country and the perpetuity of our free institutions; and no Democrat avows a willingness to make peace upon any other terms than a complete restoration of the old Union. But this is treason, and Democrats are traitors, according to the Republican dictionary.

We wish all readers to ponder this great fact—this fundamental and vital difference between the two parties and to note the plain proof of it which is found in the avowals of leading men and papers. And having the depth and height of fact, let them reflect upon the audacity and magnitude of the total depravity displayed by the rascality of the Republicans in their whole course of "diplomacy" and sympathy with rebellion, so constantly made against the Democracy.—Attention Democrat.

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