

The Franklin Repository.

BY M'CLURE & STONER.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1864.

VOL. 71...WHOLE NO. 3,666.

Franklin Repository.

HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeyman were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested; and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor, but by applying to the journeyman with whom he worked he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book, which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night when he was through his daily labor on the lap board! He now applied himself to his books from two to three hours every night after working from ten to twelve hours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterward went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or cipher, but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1829. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829; and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. He expressed a large portion of the State, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a Homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by Gustavus A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest, his competitor being Meredith P. Gentry. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected U. S. Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. Late in the year 1861, he was appointed Military Governor of Tennessee, which position he has held up to the present time. He was nominated by the Baltimore Convention as the Union candidate for Vice President, on the first ballot, with boundless enthusiasm.

Gen. Johnson's last great struggle in the U. S. Senate in February, 1861, was worthy of the noblest of Roman Senators. He denounced Davis and other conspirators in unmeasured terms, and declared that this government never should be destroyed. His last great speech in reply to the traitors was delivered on the 3d of March—the day before the adjournment. We quote the following patriotic and pungent extract from it:

But there are men who talk about cowardice, cowardly courage, and all that kind of thing; and in this connection, I will say, once for all, not hesitatingly, with no danger in my bosom, that these two eyes never looked upon any being in the shape of mortal man that this heart of mine feared.

Sir, have we reached a point of time at which we dare not speak of treason? Our forefathers talked about it; they spoke of it in the Constitution of the country; they have done it in what treason is. Is it an offence, is it a crime, is it an insult to recite the Constitution that was made by Washington and his compatriots? What does the Constitution define treason to be?

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

There it is defined clearly that treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, and adhering to and giving aid and comfort to their enemies. Who is it that has been engaged in conspiracies? Who is it that has been engaged in making war upon the United States? Who is it that has fired upon our flag? Who is it that has given instructions to take your arsenals, to take your forts, to take your dock-yards, to seize your custom houses, and rob your treasuries? Who is it that has been engaged in secret conclaves, and issuing orders for the seizure of public property in violation of the Constitution they were sworn to support? In the language of the Constitution of the United States, are not those who have been engaged in this nefarious work guilty of treason? I will now present a fair issue, and hope it will be fairly met. Show me who has been engaged in these night-riding secret conclaves plotting the overthrow of the Government; show me who has fired upon our flag, has given instructions to take our forts and our custom-houses; our arsenals, and our dock-yards; and I will show you a traitor! [Applause in the galleries.]

At this point the traitors demanded that the galleries be cleared because of the hearty applause of Gov. Johnson's patriotic sentiments. When order was restored he resumed:

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. Mr. President, when I was interrupted by a motion to clear the galleries, I was making a general allusion to treason as defined in the Constitution of the United States, and to those who were traitors and guilty of treason within the scope and meaning of the Act and the Constitution. My proposition was, that if they would show me who were guilty of the offences I have enumerated, I would show them who were traitors. That being done, were I the President of the United States, I would do as Thomas Jefferson did in 1806 with Aaron Burr, who was charged with treason. "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the Eternal God they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner. Sir, treason must be punished. It is equally and as much a crime, of the offence as male knows. The law is not distant, if this Government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws executed in every department, when something of this kind must be done.

But, sir, I alluded to the fact that Secession has been brought about by usurpation. During the last forty days, six States of this Confederacy have been taken out of the Union; how? By the voice of the people? No; it is demanded to talk of the people. By the voice of the freemen of the country? No. By whom has it been done? Have the people of South Carolina passed upon the ordinance adopted by their convention? No; but a system of usurpation was instituted, and a reign of terror inaugurated. How was it in Georgia? Have the people there passed upon the ordinance of Secession? No. We know that there was a successful party there, of native, consistent men, who have been overwhelmed, borne down and tyranny and usurpation have triumphed. A convention passed an ordinance to take the State out of the Confederacy; and the very same convention appointed delegates to go to a congress to make a constitution, without consulting the people. So with Louisiana; so with Mississippi; so with all the six States which have undertaken to form a new confederacy. Have the people been consulted? Not in a single instance. We are in the habit of saying that man is capable of self-government; that he has the right, the unquestioned right, to govern himself; but here, a government has been assumed over him; it has been taken out of his hands, and at Montgomery a set of usurpers are engaged in legislating, and making constitutions and adopting them, without consulting the freemen of the country. Do we not know it to be so? Have the people of Alabama, of Georgia, of any of those States, passed upon it? No; but a constitution is adopted by those men, with a provision that it may be changed by a vote of two-thirds. Four votes in a convention of six can change the whole organic law of a people constituting six States. Is not this a coup d'etat equal to any of Napoleon's? Is it not an usurpation of the people's rights?

In some of those States, even the flag of our country has been changed. One State has the palmetto, another has a pelican, and another has the rattlesnake run up instead of the stars and stripes. On a former occasion, I spoke of the origin of Secession; and I traced its early history to the garden of Eden, when the serpent's wife and the serpent's wickedness beguiled and betrayed our first mother. After that occurred and they knew light and knowledge, when their Lord and Master appeared, they succeeded, and hid themselves from his presence. The serpent's wife and the serpent's wickedness first started Secession, and now Secession brings about a return of the serpent. Yes, sir; the wily serpent, the rattlesnake, has been substituted as the emblem on the flag of one of the seceding States; and that old flag, the stars and the stripes, under which our fathers fought and bled and conquered, and achieved our rights and our liberties, is pulled down and trailed in the dust. Will the American people tolerate it? They will be indulgent; time, I think is wanted; but they will not submit to it.

I have already suggested that the idea may have entered into some minds, "if we cannot get to be President and Vice President of the whole United States, we may divide the Government, set up a new establishment, have new offices, and monopolize them ourselves, when we take our States out." Here we see a President made, a Vice President made, Cabinet officers appointed, and yet the great mass of the people not consulted nor their assent obtained in any manner whatever. The people of the country ought to be aroused to this condition of things; they ought to buckle on their armor; and, as Tennessee has done, (God bless her!) by the exercise of the elective franchise, by going to the ballot-box under a new set of leaders, repudiate and put down those men who have carried these States out and usurped a Government over their heads. I trust in God that the old flag of the Union will never be struck; I hope it may long wave, and that we may long hear the national air sung.

"The star-spangled banner, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Long may we hear "Hail Columbia," that good old national air; long may we hear, and never repudiate, the tune of "Yankee Doodle!" Long may we have that gallant old flag which went through the Revolution, and which was borne by Tennessee and Kentucky at the battle of New Orleans. And in the language of another, while it was thus proudly and gallantly unfurled as the emblem of the Union, the Goddess of Liberty hovered around, when "the rockets, red glare" went forth through the heavens, indicating that the battle was raging, and the voice of the old chief could be heard rising above the din of the storm, urging his gallant men on to the stern encounter, and watched that she—as the conflict grew fierce, and the result was doubtful; but when at length, victory perched upon your standard, it was then,



HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, UNION CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

from the plains of New Orleans, that the Goddess made her loftiest flight, and proclaimed victory in strains of exultation. Will Tennessee ever desert the grave of him who bore it in triumph, or desert the flag that he waved with success? No, never; she was in the Union before some of these States were spoken into existence; and she intends to remain in, and insist upon—as she has the confident belief she shall get—all her constitutional rights and protection in the Union, and under the Constitution of the country. [Applause in the galleries.]

—Such is the man destined to be the next Vice President of the United States.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

The Independent Pennsylvania Battery Capt. M'Dowell Promoted—Returned to his Command the day before he fell—Heroism of the Battery and the Seventy-Seventh.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

CAMP TWO MILES NORTH OF MARSHVILLE, GA., June 20th, 1864.

More than a month has passed since I last wrote to you from near Kingston, Georgia. I would like to have written again before this, but time would not allow. Since then we had quite a stirring time. We left our camp near Kingston on the 23d of May, and crossed the Etowah river some six miles to the right of Kingston. We crossed on a splendid bridge, which the enemy in his hurry had not time to destroy. A few miles south of the river we found ourselves on the direct Atlanta road again. On the 24th of May we marched hard all day, and on the 25th until noon, when we were halted on the north bank of the Pumpkin Vine Creek. Now we could hear heavy volleys of musketry several miles in our front, which plainly told us "fighting Joe" was into them again. Our infantry as they came up all crossed the bridge over Pumpkin Vine Creek, and battery after battery came up and pulled into park. The ground the rebels chose to fight us on this time was so densely wooded that artillery could not be used with any advantage. Before night all the batteries, with the exception of one or two, of the 5th and 20th Corps, had pulled into park. Fortunately Generals Hooker and Howard soon succeeded in driving the enemy so that we could get some artillery into position. On the morning of the 27th all the batteries found themselves in position along the line, with heavy works in front, and Battery B got into a very hot place, which has invariably been its luck since we started out on this campaign. We had our Battery strongly fortified within one hundred yards of the enemy's main line of works. During the afternoon of the 27th we were in a desperately hot place, and had it not been for our strong works half of our men would have been killed. We had only five wounded, who were all shot through the port holes. Three of these were "No. 1" at their pieces. If I were to give the details of one day's fight after the other, it would fill one side of your paper, so I will just give you details of some of our warmest engagements. Captain S. M. McDowell is now Chief of Artillery in the 1st Division, 4th Corps, and is on Maj. Gen. Stanley's staff. His command was very sorry to lose him, but he richly deserves the honorable position he now fills. Captain Simons, who was Chief of Artillery of the 1st Division, was killed in one of the late engagements while getting a position for one of his batteries. He was a heroic and daring officer, and was beloved by all who knew him. We have now but two commissioned officers present with our Battery, and are entitled to five. Lieut. Ziegler is in command. He is a brave man and good soldier, and I know will take the Battery through any fight with credit. Since Capt. McDowell is on Gen. Stanley's staff, he had a musket ball put through his cap. Lieut. E. F. Shatzer, commanding the third section, had it in the hottest place any part of our Battery has been yet. The whole Battery was ordered to the left to support the 2nd Division, (Newton's) 4th Corps, and there was only position for two pieces. Lieut. Shatzer advanced within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's strong fortifications, which were fully

thirty feet thick. He had no cover whatever for his men, but open he would, and fired thirty-six rounds with the two pieces before retiring. At one piece he lost one man killed; and at the other, four, badly wounded. These were all the casualties, but there was scarcely a man but had his garments cut with bullets. The Lieutenant had a hole through his overcoat. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas personally complimented our Battery for its accurate shooting, and the good conduct of the men in the face of the enemy. We have frequently gone out on the skirmish line with our Battery since this campaign. Since we left Blue Springs our Battery has been much cut down by disease and wounds. This is too hard a campaign for new recruits. We have now over thirty sick and wounded men in the hospital, but we still have one hundred and forty-one effective men. I will give you a list of the casualties. [We have already published them.—ED.]

Samuel Dine, your old townsman and wood-chopper, was wounded the second time—first at Chickamauga severely, but through good attendance he got well in time to enter the veteran service. This time he was struck on the forehead by a minnie, which made a terrible gash. He walked to the hospital, and two days after receiving his wound told the Surgeon in charge of the hospital he wanted to go to his company. The Doctor said he could not do duty. He said he could, and would remain no longer. The Doctor said he was a brave man, and let him return to duty.

I must not forget the 77th Regt. Pa. V. V., which belongs to our Brigade. This heroic little band, commanded by Col. Rose, has suffered more than any other regiment in the Brigade. It lost forty men killed and wounded. I was with Capt. John Walker, of Co. A, this forenoon. He told me there was but one Chambersburger wounded, by name Mr. Troutman. One of his heels was shot off. I do not think there is a company in the regiment or brigade that has done more duty or been on the skirmish line more than Capt. Walker's, and the Captain remains with and endures all the hardships of his men. He is a good soldier, and deserves promotion. The 4th Corps has done more fighting than any other Corps in this campaign. I hope you will excuse this miserable letter as it was written within six hundred yards of the rebel fortifications, and minnies and shells constantly whizzing over and around my head.

OLD SOLDIER.

The Death of Capt. M'Dowell.

Correspondence of The Franklin Repository.

CAMP PAT. B. INDEPENDENCE, PA. V. A., In the Field, Georgia, June 20, 1864.

Only a few days have elapsed since I wrote to you and little did I then think that so soon I would be called upon to state the painful intelligence of the death of our dear Captain. Capt. S. M. McDowell was instantly killed on the morning of the 27th of June while along the front line of works. The ball that did the fatal work entered under his left arm near the heart and came out on his right shoulder, carrying away his right pectoral. Nothing is more calculated to depress a command than to lose a commander who is beloved by all. You can scarcely imagine the gloom that was spread over Battery B, on the morning our noble leader fell! There was scarcely an officer or soldier in the 1st Division that was not familiar with his pleasant face and serene countenance, and they all most sincerely mourn his loss. His loss will nerve our men and stimulate them to the performance of more severe and nobler deeds to crush the foe that so wickedly brought about this accursed rebellion which has already cost us so much treasure and so much blood. Capt. M'Dowell was relieved from staff duty at his own request on the morning he was killed. He made this request because of the few officers in his command. The boys of the Battery were much rejoiced that he would again be with us, but oh how brief was his stay! He had scarcely returned until we lost him forever!

Capt. M'Dowell entered the service out of pure and patriotic motives and through an unselfish devotion to his country. While he lived he never left his post and when he died his country lost one of its bravest and noblest defenders. Shortly after the Captain was killed our men made a charge in front and on the right of our Battery, but did not succeed in taking the rebel works. A great many of our men fell while endeavoring to climb the rebel works. Jeff. Davis's Division of the 4th Corps lead the charge and his loss was very severe. General Harker's and Gen. Whitaker's Brigades took part in the charge. I shall never forget Gen. Harker's pleasant smiles as he crossed the works at our Battery and raised his hat cheering his men on to victory or death. Gen. Harker fell in the midst of the charge mortally wounded and has since died.

Col. M'Cook commanding a Brigade was also wounded. Our loss here in wounded officers and men was terrible. A great many were killed. I never saw more desperately wounded men in my life. On the night of the 29th the enemy made several unsuccessful charges. We got short of horses and turned over (yesterday) two guns and caissons. We will get two guns again as soon as we can get horses. Lieut. J. Zeigler is now commanding the Battery. He is a brave and good soldier. He and Lieut. E. F. Shatzer are the only commissioned officers we now have. Sergt. John Mueller has been commanding one section in the last few engagements. He is Orderly Sergeant and is a brave man and will make a good officer. C. M. Camp, Q. M. Sergt., greatly deserves promotion for his good conduct and the great amount of labor he has done in the last two months campaign.

O. D. SOLDIER.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository:

The nomination for Congress in this district will be decided in the conference by Franklin and Adams—neither having a candidate as I learn, while certainly Bedford and Somerset, and probably Fulton, will present candidates.

Bedford has presented Col. Frank Jordan, now Military State Agent at Washington, and a most worthy gentleman; and Somerset has presented Gen. Wm. H. Koonz. The nomination seems to be conceded to one of the two.

Somerset is the county on which we must rely to elect both Congressman and Judge, as well as two members of the Legislature and Senator. Judge King, of Bedford, will be nominated for Judge unanimously, and Bedford now has the State Senator.

I submit, therefore, to the Union men of Franklin and Adams, whether Somerset should not, in all justice and good policy, be conceded the Congressional. If that nomination is given to Bedford, that county will have Senator, and both the candidates for President Judge and Congress, and will give a majority to neither, while Somerset will be expected to elect them.

I do not claim that Gen. Koonz is a better man than Col. Jordan; but he is no more than I am to say that Gen. Koonz is surpassed by none in the district in personal popularity; in ability as a campaigner, and eminent worth as a citizen.

The Democrats will nominate Coffroth, of Somerset, for Congress and Kimmell, late of Somerset, for Judge, hoping to make an impression in the Union stronghold of the district, and should not the Union men of our noble little county have a share of the honors, when her candidate is unexceptionable, and her majority the main reliance for success?

We ask of Franklin and Adams only what their sense of justice and good policy may dictate, and the "frothy sons of thunder" will cordially support the ticket. As the Repository circulates widely throughout the entire district, I ask, on behalf of the Union men of Somerset, a place in your columns for this article.

Somerset, July 14, 1864. JUSTICE.

[We publish the foregoing communication of "Justice" with pleasure, and will cheerfully give place to others alike temperate in tone, presenting the claims of any district candidates.—ED. REPOSITORY.]

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Democrats of Indiana have nominated John Mullen for Assembly.

In Nevada they disfranchise all who have been rebels. We trust to see this same rule prevail in all parts of the country. No man who has raised his hand against the country should ever again be permitted to return to it.

The Union Conference for the 24th Congressional district met recently in Pittsburg, and after a number of ineffectual ballots adjourned to the 24th of August. Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington, and Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of Beaver, each had six votes on every ballot.

The Democrats of Vermont have pluck enough to "go through the motions" each year. They have just nominated Timothy P. Redfield for Governor; Charles N. Davenport for Lieutenant Governor, and R. M. Ormsby for Treasurer. The resolutions of course denounce everything that Lincoln ever has done, and everything he is likely to do.

A correspondent of the Carlisle Democrat protests against the nomination of A. J. Glossbrenner, Esq., of the Philadelphia Age, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. The writer denounces him as the "prince of disorganizers," and warns Mr. Glossbrenner that the Democracy of the district "are not quite ready yet to become stepping stones to any man, nor have they forgotten his disorganizing conduct at Charleston in 1860 and Bridgeport in 1862.

The Democrats of Indiana have nominated Joseph E. M'Donald for Governor, David Turpio for Lieutenant Governor. The resolutions adopted denounce arbitrary arrests, suspension of the writ of Habeas corpus, the suppression

of newspapers, and the general policy of the national and State governments, and favoring speedy peace. A resolution endorsing Vallandigham, and pledging the State to stand by him, was lost amid much confusion, and a substitute adopted pledging the Democracy to maintain civil and personal liberty at all hazards.

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation in which he orders that, "for the purpose of bringing Tennessee within the provisions of the United States Constitution which guarantees to each State a republican form of government," an election shall be held on the first Saturday of next March, in the various counties, precincts, districts, &c., wherever practicable for Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, Trustees, Circuit and County Court Clerks, Registers and Tax Collectors.—The Governor proclaims that the enemies of the Union will not be permitted to vote or to hold office.

The Union Conference of the 21st Congressional district—Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette—met in Pittsburg on the 15th inst., and on the 12th ballot nominated Dr. Smith Fuller, of Fayette, for Congress. Hon. John Covode declined on account of recent domestic afflictions—having lost two sons in the army. Upon his declination the Westmoreland Conference voted for Dr. St. Clair, now Senator from Indiana, while Indiana voted for Hon. Wm. Stewart, and Fayette steadily adhered to Dr. Fuller. He was finally nominated—the vote standing—Fuller 5; Stewart 2; St. Clair 2, when the nomination was cordially made unanimous. Dr. Fuller was chosen to the Senate by Westmoreland and Fayette in 1860; was a very efficient legislator and has great strength with the people of his district. Hon. John L. Dawson will be his competitor. The district voted for Governor last fall as follows—Curtin, 11,546; Woodward, 11,327; Curtin's majority 219. Considering that the soldiers will vote next fall, we confidently count on the redemption of the district by Dr. Fuller's election.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Isaac Slenker, Auditor General, is reported hopelessly ill.

Hon. Richard Vaux has been elected President of Girard College.

Maj. Gen. Couch is still in Harrisburg with his staff organizing 100 days' men.

Gov. Curtin was at York Sulpher Springs from Saturday until Monday.

Maj. Gen. Sigel passed through Chambersburg on his way to Harrisburg on Monday last.

Maj. Gen. Ord has been appointed to the command of the 8th Army Corps at Baltimore.

President Lincoln was in the intrenchments with the soldiers when the rebels threatened Washington.

Hon. James F. Simmons, formerly U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, died on Thursday, aged 66 years.

Rev. S. J. Nicolls, of this place, is taking a month of recreation at Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county—his native place.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore has been assigned to the command of the portion of the Tenth Army Corps now in Washington.

Major General J. J. Reynolds has been appointed to the command of the 18th Army Corps at Washington—Gen. Franklin's old command.

Alex. B. Anderson, Esq., has been appointed an Associate Judge of Perry county by Gov. Curtin, in place of Judge Ebert, resigned. A creditable appointment.

The Wheeling Sanitary Fair closed on Saturday, and has been very successful. A sword was voted to Gen. B. F. Kelly, who received 655 votes to 41 for Sigel.

Gen. Hancock has written a letter accepting the sword voted him at the St. Louis Sanitary Fair. He directs the sword to be sent to his wife, who is a resident of St. Louis.

Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Consul-General to Canada, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Gillman. Mr. Potter is the man who laced out the Virginia braggart Pryor, a few years ago.

Maj. Gen. Sigel has been superseded in his command by Brig. Gen. Albin P. Howe. By this appointment Gen. Weber is subordinated to Gen. Howe. Gen. Stahl has also been relieved from command. Gen. Sigel reports for duty to Gen. Hunter.

The outlaw and traitor, Vallandigham, is already sinking into insignificance. He and his friends supposed the Government would interfere with him in case he should return, and thus produce an excitement which might injure to the benefit of Copperheadism. Their fangs are however extracted, and the Government cares nothing about him. He will be spurned, and detested as much as Aaron Burr was during his life time.

We regret to chronicle the death of Thomas Dunlap, of Philadelphia, at the advanced age of seventy-one years, last week, after a short illness. He was the last President of the United States Bank, after the resignation of Nicholas Biddle—the directors having chosen him on account of his great ability and high character, in the hope of rescuing the institution from the impending ruin. But the wreck was fast past saving.

The Siamese twins have each a home a mile from the other. They live in each three days alternately, and each twin is born in his own mansion, the other becoming for the time merely a silent partner. One has eight and the other nine children. The Nashville Telegraph inquires what Gen. Sherman would do if one were dialy and had to be sent South, while the other remained loyal, and concludes with leaving this and other odd difficulties to be settled "by that ridiculous assembly, the Chicago Convention."